

GROWING POTATOES.

A Method Which Has Been Practiced With Considerable Success.

My way of growing potatoes where planted in large fields, is as follows: If stubbled ground, break late in the fall a fairly good depth, we plow from six to seven inches deep. If corn-stalk ground and the stalks have been left to rot, we plow from six to eight inches deep, and then plow the ground about the same depth as when fall plowed. If the corn has been cut up the ground may be broken in the fall. For potatoes more than any other crop I prefer fall breaking, as the ground works much better, and it aids in getting the crop in early, which is a very essential point in potato culture. Where the ground has been fall-plowed we take the common two-horse corn cultivator, and stir the ground a good depth across the way the rows are to run. If there has been heavy spring rains, so that the ground has become packed and one cultivating is not sufficient to loosen the ground, it is just about as quick to plow it with the breaking plow as to cultivate twice, and is just as good if not better. It is very seldom we have seasons in which one cultivating is not enough. This work should be done as early in the spring as the weather and ground will permit. Now harrow the way the rows are to run. If to be planted in rows both ways, we are now ready to mark the rows. So far, we have always planted in drills this way: Take the two-horse plow and couple the plows apart the required width of the rows. We usually make our rows about three and a half feet apart. Now uncouple the two front shovels and draw the shanks up to the beams, where they are tied fast. And the outside shovel to do any work. The shovels are set to throw the furrows in or toward each other. Now begin at the straight side of the field and drive across the field, making the furrows as straight as possible, for if the first furrow is straight all the rest will be. When you get to the other end of the field turn and let the first horse walk in the furrow farthest from the fence, and so on at every turning. This lets a plow run twice in every furrow, throwing a furrow each way. We have now a furrow six inches deep and all the furrows in the field will be of uniform width. Now we drop the potatoes one piece in a place and about fifteen to eighteen inches apart. To cover them, we use the two-horse cultivator with all four shovels turned to the row. This leaves a slight ridge over the rows with a furrow in the middle for the water to settle in. In about a week after planting we take a common harrow and go over them the way the rows run. In a few days after we cross-harrow them, which makes the ground almost level. Now, in a few days after this, and just before the potatoes come up, we harrow again with a two-horse harrow, going once to a row. This is to check all growth of weeds, for if they are not conquered before the potatoes get up and started to grow there is no way to get shot of them except with a hoe, and on a large field this is no boy's play. If the potatoes are somewhat slow in coming, and there is any sign of weeds, I should harrow again. It would do them no hurt. Have harrowed them when they were six inches high. As soon as they get high enough to see across the rows, we commence plowing them, using the same cultivators we used in planting. We plow them once every week or ten days, giving them from three to five plowings in the season. If it is showery and weeds keep growing, we plow oftener than when drier.

A Dangerous Practice.

The addition of the bicarbonate of soda to milk for its preservation has hitherto been tolerated by the French police, but the Council of Hygiene of the Seine has condemned the practice, as it is not free from danger.

The transformation of the sugar of milk into lactic acid gives rise, in milk so adulterated, to a lactate of soda which is purgative, and is thus a cause of diarrhea in young children. Under these conditions the Council considers that the addition of the bicarbonate of soda to milk, which is an ailment of the first order, and very often prescribed for invalids and children, should neither be authorized nor tolerated. —N. Y. Post.

A Trifle Run Down.

Chicago Physician (to Mrs. Brezzy). —I am sorry to hear that your daughter is not well, Mrs. Brezzy. Is it any thing serious?

Mrs. Brezzy.—Oh, I fancy not; but Clara is of such an ethereal, delicate organization that the least thing upsets her.

Chicago Physician.—She didn't say what she thought the matter was?

Mrs. Brezzy.—No; she simply complained at breakfast this morning of feeling very rocky. —N. Y. Sun.

Mildred Omelotes: Eight eggs, one-half cup full of milk, salt and pepper, one tablespoonful of cheese. Beat the eggs light, season, stir in the milk and grated cheese. Half fill eight patty-pans, buttered and set in a dripping-pan with half an inch of boiling water in it. Shut up in a quick oven and as soon as they are "set" turn out on a hot dish, and when desired pour drawn butter over the omelettes.

POPULAR BELIEFS.

Some of Those Held by the Zuni Indians and Other Refined People.

A recent article on the "Seven Cities of Cibola" is responsible for the statement that the Zuni Indians believed that the stones in the brooks caused the water to run. It is also a fact that this curious people believed that the summer did not bring the birds, but that the birds brought the summer. But these beliefs are not any more absurd than many held by more enlightened people.

In some remote corners of New Jersey, for instance, there are people who believe that it is the trees that make the wind blow.

There are other people, all over the country, who believe that the Quakers bring the rain.

In so-called portions of the West, where the people have few chances for intellectual advancement, they firmly believe that it is the thermometers that keep a house warm in the winter, and cool in summer.

Out in Arizona the average native is of the opinion that the pearly shower of summer-time are brought by the ducks.

In Bermuda the people hold the white onion sacred, as the father of all hyacinths. They think its scent more exquisite and balmy than that of any other flower or herb, and that the human sense of smell is not sensitive enough to appreciate it.

A certain class of hunters and trappers think the cow was furnished with horns that they might have convenient receptacles for their gunpowder.

In Boston it is a universally-accepted fact that the shortness and stubbiness of a pug's head is owing to the tightness of his tail. The Bostonians believe, also, that their city would come to an end if the sea were to dry up; and that the sea would be drunk by the codfish if the latter were allowed to multiply undisturbed. So they catch and eat all the codfish they can, that the sea may not dry up.

Philadelphians think that the ocean would always be smooth if it were not for the ships plowing through it and tossing it up.

In Cincinnati many people think that a cornet makes his music with his fingers, like a pianist. In the case of a fish-horn, they think the vendor's soul is full of the horrible music peculiar to him and that he blows out through the horn. Many Pittsburghers are convinced that the locomotive is stopped at the various stations by the weight of the cars, which is so ranged to tire the locomotive out at the proper places. They differ in this respect from the St. Louis people, who could not be induced by argument or force to deviate from their opinion, that, when they travel, the cars stand still and the earth moves in the opposite direction. The Kentuckians possess a secret which is simply unique. They know that the smoke coming from a locomotive is caused by its exhaustion, and that it runs itself. This they prove by the statement that the locomotive gets out of breath on an up-grade, and is a beautiful symbol of the pluck and cheerfulness that should characterize all up-hill work.

The Indians on Indianapolis think it is the rippling of the eddies and the twisting of the waters that make the cel wriggle as he swims.

All millers know that polar bears and Esquimaux dogs have white fur. Consequently they regard white as the proper color to keep the cold out, and consequently wear white hats in the dead of winter.

Many people, without regard to residence, believe that what will keep it warm will keep off cold. Consequently they wear flannel in the winter to keep warm, and flannel in the summer to keep cool.

From these few examples, it is hoped that readers will conclude that the savages are no more extravagant in their beliefs and fancies than are their more polished brothers, who have all the advantages of refinement and education. —Puck.

FAMILY RESEMBLANCES.

How They Show Themselves in Brothers, Sisters and Other Relatives.

It is just the same, be sure, in mental matters. There are family characters and family intelligences, as there are family faces and family figures. Each individual member of the brood has his own variety of this typical character, but in all its basis is more or less persistent, though any particular trait, even the most marked, may be wanting, or actually replaced by its exact opposite. Still, viewing the family idiosyncrasies as a whole, each member is pretty sure to possess a very considerable number of peculiarities more or less in common with the remainder. True, Jane may be passionate, while Emily is sulky; Dick may be a spendthrift, while Thomas is a miser. But Jane and Dick are both humorous, Emily and Thomas both sensitive, Thomas and Dick both musical, Emily and Jane both sentimental, and all four of them alike vindictive, alike intelligent, alike satirical and alike fond of pets and animals. Look at the persistent Tennysonian tone in Charles and Alfred Tennyson; look at the paralyzing power of the two Souths in "B. J. and Addresses" look at the Caracal, the Rossetti, the Herschels, and then say whether even minute touches of taste and sentiment do not come out alike in brothers and sisters. Almost every body who meets brothers or sisters or cousins of his own after a long separation (when use has not dulled his apprehension of the facts) must have noticed, with mingled amusement and dissatisfaction, in ten thousand little ways and sayings, how very closely he and they resemble one another. Sometimes the very catch-words and phrases they use, their pet aversions and their pet sympathies, turn out at every twist of life to be absurdly identical. One may even be made aware of one's own unsuspected and unobtrusive failings by observing them, as in a mirror, in the minds of one's relations, like King George's mummy in Mr. Gilbert's story, who mimes himself on an enchanted island, and considers his double the most disagreeable fellow he ever came across. —Popular Science Monthly.

HOME AND FARM.

—When a person is bilious he has a bitter taste, especially on waking.

Fried Herring: Cut in pieces, dip in beaten egg, roll in cracker crumbs, Indian meal or flour, and fry in hot lard.

—Agate ware kitchen utensils of all description, pans, bakingspans, saucepans, dishpans, etc., are best, and with good care will last for years.

—Tea must not be taken too strong, nor when it has drawn too long, for tea then becomes acid, and has a bad influence upon the mucous membrane that lines the throat.

—A spoonful of lime water and a spoonful of sweet oil, beaten well together and applied with a feather directly to a burn, relieves the smart and prevents blistering.

—Colored silk gauze lace-trimmed handkerchiefs are made to do duty as fancy lamp-shade covers by cutting a hole in the center for the chimney to pass through, and trimming the same with lace to match the border.

—When to Water House Plants.—If dust can be worked up with the finger the plant needs water. Tap the pot with the knuckles. If it has a sharp, hollow sound or ring, the earth is dry. The weight of the pot also shows whether the plant requires water, wet soil, of course, being much heavier than dry.

—To make hens lay, says an exchange, put two or more quarts of water in a kettle, and one large seed pepper or two small ones, then put the kettle over the fire. When the water boils stir in coarse Indian meal until you have a thick mush. Let it cook an hour or so; feed hot. Horseradish is chopped fine and stirred into mush as prepared in the above directions.

—The excellent washerwomen of Holland and Belgium, who get up their linen so beautifully white, use refined borax as a washing powder. Instead of soda, in the proportion of one large handful of powder to about ten gallons of boiling water. Borax being a neutral salt does not in the slightest degree injure the texture of the linen. Those that try this will be pleased with the result. It is also nice to wash blankets or woolen goods.

—Salmon Crumbs: Under this name a dish prepared in the following manner is much in use and greatly esteemed in the north of Ireland: A quantity of cold boiled salmon is divided into very small fragments and mixed with bread crumbs, an egg or two well whisked, butter, salt, pepper and a little vinegar; after which it is put in a pudding-dish and baked in an oven. The proportion of the ingredients is not very definite, but is variously regulated, according to taste. Vinegar is often used along with it when it is eaten.

—No farmer should be obliged to buy seed corn, but should make an effort to gather and take proper care of enough seed to plant his fields. Then, again, it is a good investment to change seed from one locality to another, providing you obtain your seed from a section farther north than you are located. Changing seed from North to South is always followed with good results. While changing seed from south to north is followed by failure, or a crop of soft, worthless corn. —Farm, Field and Stockman.

HOW TREES GROW.

The Most Important Factor in the Production of Timber.

The seventh Lowell Institute lecture in the course by Prof. G. L. Goadale was on "Forests and Forest Products." He said that in explaining the process of tree growth it is of the first importance to keep in view the function of the cambian layer.

This is the soft layer between the wood and the bark. It is not, as might be guessed at first sight, a mass of pulpy material, but is a tissue of cells. These cells, which are visible under the microscope, are, as thus observed, apparently all alike. Yet they are divisible into two classes, according to the functions which they have to perform. Those cells lying nearest the bark contribute a permanent accretion to the bark and thicken it for the better protection of the tree as its growth increases. The cells nearest the wood of the tree contribute in a like way to the permanent fiber of the wood, which is distinct in characteristics from the fiber of the bark.

This cambian layer is in its most juicy and succulent state in the early part of the growing season, as is well known even to the school-boy, so far as the willow tree is concerned. At this time, by slight effort, the bark can be disengaged from the wood, and it is the time for making willow whistles. But other tree growths are in like condition at the same period as respects the cambian layer. As the layer becomes more advanced in its annual progress it ceases to have this suppleness and goes more and more into fiber, either for increasing the thickness of the wood or that of the bark.

When the cambian layer wholly ceases its functions for the year the result is manifest in the ring which can be disengaged from the wood, and it is the time for making willow whistles. But other tree growths are in like condition at the same period as respects the cambian layer. As the layer becomes more advanced in its annual progress it ceases to have this suppleness and goes more and more into fiber, either for increasing the thickness of the wood or that of the bark.

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THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 23, 1888.

CATTLE—Native Steers..... 4.50 @ 5.25
COTTON—Middling..... 12.50 @ 13.00
FLOUR—Good to Choice..... 3.45 @ 3.50
WHEAT—No. 2..... 82.50 @ 83.00
CORN—No. 2..... 32.00 @ 32.50
PORE—New York..... 15.00 @ 15.50

ST. LOUIS, April 23, 1888.

CATTLE—Shipping Steers..... 3.25 @ 4.00
CORN—No. 2..... 31.50 @ 32.00
WHEAT—No. 2..... 81.00 @ 81.50
PORE—New York..... 14.50 @ 15.00

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THE LAWS OF LIFE AND HEALTH.

The Montreal Witness very sensibly remarks that we teach children grammar that they may know how to speak correctly; arithmetic that they may know how to calculate correctly in their business transactions; but more important than either, is a knowledge of the laws of life and health, that they may know how to avoid disease, and eat, drink, sleep, bathe, breathe, in short, live correctly. This knowledge does not come by instinct more than a knowledge of grammar does.

OVER THE WAY.

The late Emperor William was two years old when General Washington died.

There are 180,000 liquor saloons in England, 30,000 of which are in London.

A correspondent writes from Honduras who says that more than \$12,000,000 of American capital is invested in gold mines in that country.

The first official act of the Emperor Frederick was the conferring of the rare and exalted order of the Black Eagle on his wife.

The Crown Princess of Sweden will ultimately inherit the large fortune which her grandfather, the Emperor William, bequeathed to her mother, the Grand Duchess of Baden.

Two Jews have received from Emperor Frederick the highest order of nobility in Prussia, and he has practically banished from Berlin Mr. Stocker, the inveterate enemy of the Semitic race.

EMPEROR WILLIAM was chivalrous towards women of all degrees. He kissed the hands of ladies who were of his circle when he met them in private, and, like Louis XIV, he would stand aside and let a housemaid go past him.

It is a curious fact that while Queen Victoria speaks German in her home circle, the present German Empress disregards it in hers and uses English as much as possible. English is the favorite tongue of the Greek, Danish and Russian royal families.

CHRISTINA, the young Queen-Regent of Spain, is very fond of music, but does not care to go to public places of entertainment, so she has a large speaking telephone connected with her palace with the Madrid Opera House, and listens to all the great singers without leaving her room.

Artificial flowers are going out of use in England and are becoming in absolute ratio. In 1882 the value of flowers imported reached the enormous sum of \$2,500,000, while in 1886 this fell off to \$1,250,000, while in 1886 this fell off to \$1,250,000, while in 1886 this fell off to \$1,250,000.

The Copts of Egypt have a very old industry, that of artificial egg hatching. There are 700 such establishments within a short distance of Cairo, and the production of chickens from the ovens reaches 12,000,000 annually. The season for incubating lasts through three months in the early summer. The country people take fresh eggs to the owners of the ovens, and give two for each newly hatched chick.

A LOVER of the "curious in number" has arrived at some interesting facts about Berlin. The city has 210 miles of streets, so that a horse could trot round the city in 10 days. It has 10,000,000 inhabitants, and the production of chickens from the ovens reaches 12,000,000 annually.

Quite a new branch of industry has been created in Germany by the sale of San Remo brooches, which in the shape of small shells, in dull silver, on which the Villa Ziro is traced in sharp outline, have been brought into the market. Another pretty pattern of the San Remo brooch is in the shape of a silver blotting book with a golden quill across it, at the lower end a garland of forget-me-nots, the Emperor's favorite flower design, and above it are inscribed the words "A Greeting from San Remo."

WALDEMAR, the German Count whom Emperor Frederick has assigned to the command of an army corps and who has been regarded as Von Moltke's successor, having been his lieutenant since 1872, has an American wife who is said to be a member in political intrigue. She is a daughter of David Lee, once a New York banker, and first married the late Prince Frederick of Prussia, who died in 1872.

With regard to speaking over the front gate, a good deal can be said on both sides. —Siftings.

A LITTLE VARIETY.

The Irish National League of this country has sent over to Ireland \$100,000 in the last eighteen months.

During the year ended June 30 there were 19,110 letters without any address whatever sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington.

The New York Chemical Bank has the highest priced shares in the country. Ten shares (par \$100) last week sold at \$3,600 per share.

The City Council of Leavenworth, Kan., has adopted an ordinance raising the license for practicing Christian science, or faith cure, to \$500.

At the commencement of the Revolutionary war the British army played Yankee Doodle to ridicule us, and afterwards had to dance it to please us.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS is an unfailing cure for all diseases originating in bilious derangements caused by the malaria of miasmatic countries. It gives tone and strength to the will so effectively remove the disturbing elements, and at the same time tone up the whole system. It is sure and safe in its action.

At all events—the prominent citizen—Washington City.

It Never Fails. Durand's Rheumatic Remedy will cure any case of rheumatism on earth. It is taken internally. Write for free pamphlet to R. K. HARRINGTON, Druggist, Washington, D. C., or ask your druggist for it.

A PLAY on words; betting and promising to pay if you lose.

FREE! A 3-foot French Glass, Oval Front, Nickel or Cherry Cigar Case, MERCHANDISE ONLY. R. W. TANSILL & Co., Chicago.

An actor knows his lines when they are cast in pleasant places. —N. O. Picayune.

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A RACY BOOK.

Scientific with Sarcasm and Brilliant Truth.

New York Letter.

Chap. I. "Has Malaria?" goes to Florida. Chap. II. "Overworked?" goes to Europe. Chap. III. "Has Rheumatism?" goes to Emma. Chap. IV. Has a row with his Doctor.

I have read a deal of sarcasm in my day but I never read anything equal to the sarcasm contained in the above four chapters of book, written by some anonymous. I suspect the experience portrayed is a personal one; the author intimates as much on page 81. Let me give you a synopsis:

"Malaria," as it states, "is the cloak with which superficial physicians cover up a multitude of ill feelings which they do not understand, and do not much care to investigate. It is also a cover for such diseases as they can not cure. When they advise their patient to travel or that he has overworked and needs rest, and is probably suffering from malaria it is a confession of ignorance or of inability."

"The patient goes abroad. The change is a tonic and for a time he feels better. Comes home. Fickle appetite, frequent headaches, severe colds, cramps, sleeplessness, irritability, tired feelings, and general unfitness for business are succeeded in due time by alarming attacks of rheumatism which flits about his body regardless of all human feelings."

"It is muscular—in his back. Articular—in his joints. Inflammatory, my! how he fears it will fly to his heart!"

"Now off he goes to the springs. The doctor sends him there, of course, to get well; at the same time he does not really want him to die on his hands!"

"That would be his business!"

"Better for a few days. Returns. After a while neuralgia transfixes him. He bleats; can not breathe; has pneumonia; can not walk; can not sleep on his left side; is fretful; very nervous and irritable; is pale and flabby; has frequent chills and fevers; everything about him seems to go wrong; becomes suspicious; musters up courage and demands to know what is killing him!"

"Great heaven!" he cries, "why have you kept me so long in ignorance?"

"Because," said the doctor, "I read your fate five years ago. I thought best to keep you ignorant of the facts."

He dismisses his doctor, but too late! His fortune has all gone in fees.

But him, what becomes of him?

The other day a Wall Street banker said to me: "It is really astonishing how prevalent bright's disease is becoming. Two of my personal friends are now dying of it. But it is not incurable I am certain. For my nephew was recently cured when his physicians said recovery was impossible. The case seems to me to be a wonderful one."

This gentleman formerly represented his government in a frontier country. He knew, appreciated and declares the value of that preparation, because his nephew, who is a son of Danish Vice-Consul Schmidt, was pronounced incurable when he came to him. Warner's cure was begun. "Yes," said his father, "I was very skeptical, but since taking that remedy the boy is well."

I happen to know what it was that cured the boy, for Genl. Christian, of Drozel, Morgan & Co's, told me that it was that "wonderful remedy Warner's safe cure."

Well, I suspect the hero of the book cured himself by the same means.

I can not close my notice better than by quoting the author's advice:

"If, my friend, you have such an experience as I have portrayed, do not put your trust in physicians to the exclusion of other remedial agencies. They have no monopoly over disease and I personally know that many of them would far prefer that their patients should go to Heaven direct from their powerless hands than that they should be saved to earth by the use of any 'unauthorized means.'"

With regard to speaking over the front gate, a good deal can be said on both sides. —Siftings.

From the Flying Pan into the Fire. The man or woman who seeks relief from constipation in ill advised remedies, jumps from the frying pan into the fire. Violent cathartics drudge and weaken the intestines. Not so Hostetter's Stomach Bitter, which relieves without pain and permanently. For disorders of the liver, fever and ague, nervousness and debility it is also equally efficacious, and its remedial utility in kidney affections is well ascertained.

The rising generation in cities is chiefly made up of milkmen and hired girls. —Burlington Free Press.

For a Cough or Sore Throat the best medicine is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Turbidity's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

The pickpocket is no respecter of purses. —If indicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it 25c.

The canned article that goes the quickest is a dog's tail. —Boston Bulletin.

ST. JACOBS OIL FOR POULTRY. CURES Chicken Cholera and all Diseases of Poultry.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS. —St. Jacobs Oil of breast or cod saturated with St. Jacobs Oil. The oil cures scalds, frost-bites, and all other skin diseases. It is a sure cure for all skin diseases. It is a sure cure for all skin diseases. It is a sure cure for all skin diseases.

WAZARD OIL CURES RHEUMATISM. Neuralgia, Headache, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Wounds, Lame Back, And All Pains Of An Inflammatory Nature. Sold by Druggists. Price 50c. SOLE HOME MAIL CO., CHICAGO.

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